

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a method of operating a flue gas purifying plant (10) having at least one absorber chamber (11) in which CO and NO are oxidized simultaneously by means of a catalyst in a first absorber (15) according to the SCONOX principle and the resulting NO₂ is absorbed on the catalyst surface, and in which, furthermore, SO₂ is oxidized by means of a catalyst in a second absorber (14) connected upstream of the first absorber (15) according to the SCOSOx principle and the resulting SO₃ is absorbed on the catalyst surface, the absorber chamber (11) is separated from the flue gas flow in regularly recurring regeneration cycles and is regenerated by means of a regeneration gas containing hydrogen, the two absorbers (14, 15) of the absorber chamber (11) being regenerated one after the other.

In such a method, the risk of deactivation of the SCONOX absorber (15) by residual SO₃ from the SCOSOx absorber (14) is reduced by virtue of the fact that regeneration gas flows through the two absorbers (14, 15) against the direction of the flue gas flow during the regeneration.

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(Fig. 2)